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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

vol. IV.

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### SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827

No. 34.

#### CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every norning, at Central Row, six rods State Touse, at Two Dollars a nail in three months from the time of ing, if not an addition of 50 cents, exarethere is a special agreement other Postage paid by subscribers.

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#### PRIZE ESSAY.

on the Perpetuity and Divine Authority of the Sabbath. By William Jay, Esq. to whom was awarded the premium of one hundred dollars, by a Committee of the Synod of Albany.

### Continued from page 133.

alluded to by Christ and his apostles. - to be "Lord even of the Sabbath day." Had there been no condemnation of theft son, the obligation of the Sabbath requirdispensation.

But it is contended, that St. Paul adlabour. Thus the 1st. 10th, and 15th days of the seventh month were distinguished as "holy convocations," on which the Jews were to do " no servile work," and, therefore, each of these days is expressly called "a Sabbath," Lev. xxiii.) The seventh day of the week, was, by pre-eminence, "the Sabother days on which test was enjoined, arrived at Troas on fuesday; and yet that the apostle refers.

the fourth commandment to be of perpet. bread and to preach to them. That it ual obligation, it must be obligatory as respects the seventh day of the week. The tians to assemble on Sunday, is also evi-Sabbath may be considered as consisting dent from St. Paul's directions to the Coof two parts; first, the holy rest it requires, and secondly, the day on which be made for certain necessitous brethren. this rest is to be observed. It is obvious that there can be no other moral connex ion between this rest and the day appro- God has prospered him, that there be no priated to it, than the celebration of some event which that day commemorates. est display of divine power and goodness is, deposit in a common fund, their charit- spired apostles ! known to man, there was a peculiar fit- able contributions, for otherwise, the obness in select ng this day for the observ- ject of the apostle, " that there be no tical influence of this institution, it seems ance of that holy rest which the Creator gatherings when I come," would have absolutely incipensable, not only to the established for the temporal and spiritual been defeated. It appears that similar extension, but to the very existence of comfort and happiness of His creatures. directions were given to "the churches Christianity. We are at a loss to con-The work of redemption, however, is a of Galatia;' and hence we have a right ceive how its doctrines could have been still more glorious and stupendous exhi- to infer, that Sunday was observed in all promulgated, and its ordinances adminisbition of the divine attributes, and more the churches founded by the apostles; worthy of the praise and adoration of and the practice of the apostles was labour had permitted all classes of society man; hence the same reasons which at equivalent to a command to all their fol- regularly to assemble for religious worfirst led to the selection of the last day lowers. The authority for substituting ship and instruction .- " Take this day of the week, render it highly proper that the first for the last day of the week, from the calendar of the Christian, and the Sabbath should now be observed on must, indeed, have been indisputable. the day which witnessed the Saviour's since, for several centuries after this in triumph over death and the grave, and novation, its propriety was never ques- norance, error, and vice, will immediatethe accomplishment of the redemption tioned by Christians of any name or sect. ly triumph; the sense of duty vanish; of a fallen world.

ye are yet in your sins."

We are reminded, however, of the detittle should pass from the law, and it is more sabbatize;" that is, keep the Jewaffirmed, that if the day of the Sabbath ish sabbath: " but let us keep the Lord's has been changed, a portion of the com day, on which our Life arose."

the week; and especially, as no mention Christ arose from the dead." is made of the week. It ought to be retion, rendered it unnecessary to specify it works of God." in the commandment,-Under the Jewish pensation, the expression will equally ap- the to us." ply to the day succeeding to the six days

Again we are told, that, admitting no particular day in the week is pointed out in the fourth commandment, as the Sab-Christ himself, far from abolishing the bath, yet we know that a certain day, was Sabbath, either by his example or his pre- in fact, selected by divine appointment, cepts. vindicated it from the traditional and that no other day can lawfully be subpart of the moral law of God, and was tive evidence, that this change was enindependent of Christianity, for either its joined by Christ, who, probably in referorigin or sanction; it is only incidentally ence to this very event, declared Himself

As there would have been no propriety in the New Testament, stealing would in observing the first day of the week, be still have been sinful because forbidden fore our Saviour's resurrection, the by the decalogue, and for the same rea. change that was afterwards to take place was not announced in His public instruced no confirmation from the Christian tions, and He left it to his apostles to in troduce the Christian Sabbath, when the reason for the change could be undermits the abolition of the Sabbath, when, stood by all. It is most probable that in addressing the Colossians, he says, the apostles received their instruction on meat, or in drink, or in respect of an resurrection and ascension of their Masthe abrogation of the Mosaic ritual, and son peculiarly appropriated to his service, ception, on the plea of frequent necessi- whom the gospel has been communicated. we know that by that ritual certain days by meeting with his disciples on two suc- ty. Whatever opinion we may form of till be shall have been removed into the were set apart as sacred feasts, on which cessive Sundays, and absenting Hunself, the sincerity of Constantine's conversion, regions of despair, or shall have entered terwards in the visible descent of the the practice of the Christian church in for the people of God.

I hat the first day of the week was observed in the time of the apostles, is evit was not until the ensuing Sunday, It is urged, however, that, admitting that he met with the disciples, to break was the custom of the primitive Chrisrinthians, relative to a collection about to -" Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as gatherings when I come." (1 Cor. xvi. 12.) It necessarily follows, from this di-

> week as their Sabbath. Ignatius, a companion of the apostles

mandment has, in contradiction to that Justin Martyr, who lived at the close is He indebted for the purity and extendeclaration, been repealed. The words of the first, and the beginning of the sec- sion of that church to an act of bold reof the commandment are, " Remember ond century, says, " On the day called bellion to His own authority ? And shall the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six Sunday, is an assembly of all who live in we dare to ascribe to man, whose breath days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, the city or country, and the memoirs of is in his nostrils, and whose very wisdom

Lord thy God," &c. The term " se- prophets," that is, the Old and New Tes- blessings and enjoyments of the Sabbath, desert their work. venth day" is here used, and, per taments, "are read." For this he as- and deny the glory of it to Him, whose haps, designedly, in an indefinite sense, signs the reasons of the Christians, viz work is perfect, and whose ways are judg- their pupils receive little or no benefit and may as well refer to the six prece. "That it was the day on which the creading days of labor, as to the last day of tion of the world began, and on which

membered, that, although the seventh day disciple of St. John himself, who lived of the deluge had testified the wrath of they witness during the week, has an inof the week was selected for the Sabbath, in the second century, says, "On the an offended God, the Sabbath, like the jurious effect upon them. vet that the selection was made prior to Lord's day every one of us Christians bow in the firmament, was a pledge of the delivery of the decalogue, and that keeps the Sabbath, meditating in the law," His mercy and loving kindness. The dethe observance of this day from the creator scriptures, "and rejoicing in the scendants of Noah, while they spread

dispensation, the expression, "the sev- ed in the time of Irenæus, that is, in the this holy day; and continued to distinenth day," would naturally be under- second century, says, in his letter to the guish it from others, and to use it in the stood as referring to the last day of the church at Rome, " To-day we celebrate computation of their time, long after the week; while, under the Christian dis- the Lord's day, when we read your epis- remembrance of its institution, and of the

of labor. Hence the commandment is century, speaks of the Lord's day as a atrous observances. On Mount Sinai, literally binding upon Christians; and is " Christian solemnity;" and asserts that the voice of the Almighty was heard to literrally obeyed by those who observe some of the heathens fancied that the proclaim, "Remember the Sabbath day the Sabbath on the first day of the sun was the God of the Christians be- to keep it holy," and for a long series of

oration of Christ's passion."

worship.'

of Pliny, who in his celebrated letter to heaven and earth pass, one jot or one titspeaking of certain Christians who had till all be fulfilled." As Lord of the been arraigned before him, observes, Sabbath, He substituted the day of his "They affirmed that they were wont to own resurrection, for the one originally meet together on a stated day, before it appointed; and He honoured this day by was light, and sing among themselves al- selecting it for the descent of the Holy ternately a hymn to Christ, as to God."

Holy Spirit on the same day of the week. that age; and that, in the judgement of It is foreign to the design of this essay. Constantine and his advisers, the princi- to expatiate on the various benefits which ples of the religion he had embraced, im- the Sabbath confers on nations and indiident, from the application given to it by periously demanded the sanctification of viduals. It is sufficient to remark, that it St. John, of "the Lord's day," and like- the Sabbath day. Although the great has contributed more than any human inwise from an incident in the history of majority of his subjects were pagans; and stitution whatever, to the peace and good St. Paul. From a careful examination of notwithstanding the toleration he allowed order of society, and to the comfort and bath," and it is not to this, but to the Acts xx. 6 and 7, it appears that St. Paul them in their opinions and worship, he happiness of its several members; and still required them to abstain from la- that the degree of reverence with which bour on the first day of the week. It is it is regarded, affords, in general, a safe also worthy of remark, that he calls Sun- and accurate criterion of public and indiday " the venerable day," an epithet that vidual moralito. would have been inapplicable, had not this day been long distinguished for its pe- with this holy season, we will only ob-

culiar sanctity. church from the time of the apostles, ac moment that the command to keep holy bath. If the Sabbath was abolished by this day for the purposes of religion, and, Infinite wisdom, as has already been ob rection, that the Corinthians were in the to His will, and in defiance to His authorilife. The excitements of avarice and the smile. served, selected the seventh day, because habit of assembling together on the first ty: and it was led into this crime, if not allurements of pleasure, may, indeed, it was the first that had witnessed the per- day of the week, and that when thus as- by the express directions, at least by the tempt us to frame excuses for appropriafect creation; and as that was the great sembled, they were "to lay by," that countenance and connivance of His in- ting to ourselves that time which our Ma-

When we consider the nature and practered, unless a periodical cessation from all that remains will be cloudy and cheerless. Religion will instantly decay; ig The writings of the early fathers, afford morals fade away; the acknowledgement, " If Christ he not risen," says the vol- unequivocal proof, that the primitive and even the remembrance, of God, be ume of inspiration, " your faith is vain, Christians observed the first day of the far removed from mankind; the glad tidings of salvation cease to sound, and the communication between earth and heavclaration of Christ, that not one jot or says, in so many words, "Let us no en be cut off forever." And did the Redeemer of the world abolish an institution thus important to the church, which He purchased with his own blood; and

ment? In the garden of Paradise, our first parents were blessed with a returning day Irenæous, a disciple of Polycarp, the of rest and praise; and after the waters indolence. The evil example which themselves over the face of the earth, Dionysius, Bishop of Corinth, who liv- carried with them their veneration for duties to which it had been appropriated, Tertullian, who lived in the second had been buried beneath the load of idolcause they celebrated the first day of the lages, this command, recorded on stone by the Deity Himself, was preserved with Origen, who lived in the second centu- circumstances of unexampled reverence ry, urges the duty of prayer. "especial- and dignity, and honoured by a miraculy on the Lord's day, which is a commem- lous emblem of the divine presence. This precept, and the other commande of Eusebius, who lived at the close of the the decalogue, were delivered, recorded, superstition of the Pharisees, explained stituted by human authority. To this third, and beginning of the fourth centu- and preserved, in a manner peculiarly its nature, and showed that, as it was de assertion we readily assent, and we find ry, declares that "from the beginning calculated to distinguish them from the signed for the benefit of mankind, it did in the universal observance of the first the Christians did assemble on the first temporal institutions of the Mosaic disnot prohibit acts of mercy and necessity. day of the week, by the Christian world day of the week, called by them the pensation, and at the time when that dis-As the fourth commandment formed a for many centuries, strong and presump. Lord's day, for the purpose of religious pensation was about to terminate, the Saviour of the world solemnly declared To these testimonies may be added that to the assembled multitude, that "til! Trajan, written about the year 107, the should in no wise pass from the law, Spirit upon his apostles, endowing them gems, which shall brighten to all eternity. No sooner did Christianity become the with power to proclaim the everlasting religion of the state, than the arm of the gospel to all nations, and kindreds, and magistrate was interposed to protect the tongues. From that time to the present, Sabbath from profanation. Constantine, the Christian Sabbath has been acknowl-Let no man judge you, therefore, in this subject, in the interval between the the first Christian emperor, about the edged by every nation professing the year 200, issued a decree forbidding all name of Christ; nor will the obligation

With respect to the duties connected serve, that, although many may innocent-The authorities we have cited prove ly and sincerely differ as to minute points beyond all doubt, that the Christian of practice, yet no one can doubt for a knowledged and observed a weekly Sab- the Sabbath day, requires us to employ ker has consecrated to His own service, the last day will vindicate an ordinance, coeval and commensurate with the exist ence of the world.

### From the Sunday School Magazine. TEACHERS SHOULD NOT DESERT

THEIR WORK. Were we to hear that our missionaries at India, or the Sandwich Islands, had relinquished their employment because they had found it connected with self-denials and difficulties, we should at once express our regret and condemn them. What shall we then say concerning some of our Sunday-school teachers, who and religious privileges, leave their work because it is attended by a few sacrifices. We must say that they have never learned such an example from Christ. Had missionaries avoided them, the gospel had to self-denials. not made its present march among the nations of the earth. But let us examine there is such painful need of more teachthe difficulties with which teachers meet, ers. and ascertain whether they afford suffi-

but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the the apostles, and the writings of the is foolishness with God, the transcendent cient reasons why they should neglect or

One source of their trial is, that some of from their instructions. These pupils perhaps discover much volatility, perverseness of temper, heedlessness, and

Teachers are soon discouraged with them.—They also find it contrary to their own ease to repeat the retired labours of the school room every Sabbathto sacrifice many a pleasant hour, which they could profitably spend in reading, reflection and devotion-to give up the satisfaction of visiting friends abroad, lest they be absent from their classes on the Sabbath. During the week, a pressure of anxiety, too, in relation to their schools, necessarily rests upon them. Some of their time must be taken up in preparing to give instructions on the Lord's day. They do not perhaps receive that patronage from their ministers and from members of their congregations, which they could desire.

Ought not these trials, then, to induce them to neglect or abandon their work? I answar, They ought not to neglast as abandon it, because it is a work of such importance.

The children whom they instruct cannot be converted except through the instrumentality of the truth, and many of them are entirely dependent on teachers to instruct them in it. By their labours they are increasing mental and religious improvement. Thus they are aiding in giving an important character to our nation-one which will have a material effect upon the world.

Their work is intended to rescue souls from the rubbish of sin and ignorance, and to place them among those moral

If they were engaged in any important business of a worldly pature, they would not think because it subjects them to toils, cares and trials, they might be excused from their engagements.

They would blame a devoted minister boly day, or of the new moon, or of the ter. Our Lord seems also to have point labour, except that of husbandry, on Sun- to observe it, cease to be binding upon it he were to abandon his work because bath day." St. Paul is speaking of ed out the first day of the week, as a sea- day, (dies solis,) and he excuses this ex- every individual of the human family, to it is attended by fatigue, solicitude and self-denials. Their work is next to his in importance, -but it has far less trials. What plausible excuse can they then the people were required to abstain from during the intervening week, and after- this edict affords indisputable evidence of on that eternal Sabbath, which remaineth have for their neglecting or relinquishing their work, because it is attended with hardships ?

> 2. If they neglect or desert it, it will have an injurious effect upon others. A band of persons who are engaged in any project, generally lose a portion of their strength and courage when some of their number yield to discouragements, and leave them. The conductors of a school are inefficient and are afflicted, if some of their laborers, on account of a few selfdenials, desert their work. The order and plans of the school become deranged. and pupils obtain the impression from such conduct, that Sunday schools are but of little importance. The classes which these persons leave, are perhaps soon dispersed; or if they remain, it is several weeks before they become acquainted with their new teachers.

3 They ought not to desert it, because Christ, then has his church been guilty of consequently forbids us to devote it to it is a work on which the great Head of perpetuating this ordinance, in opposition the ordinary business and amusements of the church, in many places, is pleased to

> He is every week raising up new friends to be employed in it. Within a few years it has extended its influence into the different provinces of Europe. In but conscience will deride our vain and its advancement, it has reached our misimpious endeavours ; and the terrors of sionary stations, dissipating the darkness of heathenism. In our own land, it has called forth the feelings and prayers of many a pious minister and parent, Some teachers have found that this work has been blessed to their advances in a life of holiness, and has given them habits of usefulness.

> Others will have occasion for everlasting gratitude because it has been instrumental in converting them to God. Some schools have recently been visited by the influences of the Holy Spirit. - Armies of little pilgrims have commenced their march to brighter realms. Hundreds of teachers, who a year ago were in a state while they enjoy the blessings of home of spiritual death, have awoke, and enlisted under the banner of that God whose kingdom is not of this world.' This work has poured light upon the grave of many a departed teacher and pupil. he avoided self-denials, the light of salva- Since God smiles upon it so propitiously. tion had never illumined our apostate it is unreasonable for teachers to neglect world. Had the apostles and devoted or relinquish it because it subjects them

4. They should not do it, because

Instead of sparing one who has devo-

state; and much additional labour is requisite to mature our system.

In many places they are small and merely nominal. Traverse every city and section of country throughout the United States, and you will find that the number of labourers is not adequate to one tenth part of the field. To place the thousands of wretched children in our cities, under the culture of Sundayschools-to instruct the children of the rich, and to extend religious knowledge among the children of the country,much additional assistance is necessary. Every teacher who is therefore engaged, must stand at his post. He must not skrink from his work because it is connected with a few personal sacrifices, but extend his arms to draw others into the same labour.

Revival in the Episcopal Church, Bristol, Penn .- An increasing seriousness is becoming more generally manifest, but especially among such as were formerly professor: of divine truth, the most of whom seem actuated by new hopes, new aversions, and new desires : and we have the happiness of enumerating at least fourteen or fifteen souls, who before were dead in trespasses and sins, but are now brought into the field of Christ, who are rejoicing in hope of the glory of God: and who give the most scriptural and satisfactory evidence of their having been born again and renewed in the spirit of their minds. Besides, on Sunday last, being Whit-Sunday, when, assisted in the services of the day by the late very usefol and much heloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hall, we had a Pentecost season indeed. Ten new communicants, all of whom as we trust, are subjects of grace, were added; between fifteen and twenty, whom from various circumstances, had for several years unhappily retired from the communion of the church, were reinstated in their former privileges; and the Spirit of God was, although not so miraculously as of old, not less really present with us in our assembly. The accession to our communion on the occasion of the administration of this ordinance, and on a previous one, about which time we date the commencement of the increased seriousness manifested among us, constitutes the number added, within two months past, of from thirty to thirty-five.

I accompany this brief sketch with but one remark. Are there are any who affect to disbelieve in seasons of more than ordinary excitement, or in times of more peculiar refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and the glory of his power ?-My reply is, let such visit upon occasions of the kind, and if their minds are not blinded by prejudice, and their hearts deliberately steeled against impressions, they will and must believe that the work

is not of man, but of God.

lish Missionary at Honduras, was married on the 30th ult. to Miss Mehitable Harris, amember of the first Baptist Church people to suspend their judgement, as to in Salem, Massachusetts. Immediately af. the future welfare of the dead, and to ter the marriage, a prayer meeting was cry with trembling uncertainty, respectheld in the vestry, when Mr. Bourne ing the departed, immortal spirit, where gave a statement of some circumstances is it? to what region has it gone? and connected with his labours.

His station is at the mouth of the River Balize, at a town of the same name, containing a population of about 10,000, partly European and partly Creole and Indian. No provision had been made in this place, for religious instruction, except that the Chaplain of the British garrison performed a service on the Sabbath. Mr. Bourne was sent there about 3 years since, and had succeeded in gathering a congregation, in which there had been about 30 hopeful conversions. A Sabbath School had been established through his influence, and he had assisted in introducing free Schools; in which were now about 200 scholars. A wide field of usefulness is thus opened for him.

Mrs. Bourne will accompany her husband on his return to this station, and they their system, the murdered crew and are about embarking from Boston. They will go with the prayers of many endeared friends; and we hope we may add, with the prayers of all the friends of Missions .- R. I Religious Messenger.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTES.

teacher, and presented the tickets she had upon their reasoning powers. been collecting for some time, observing that she could not think of receiving any more; that she thought it sinful to receive pay for learning the word of God inst. a das in many respects they apply with when it was so great a favour. Her equal force and propriety to this state, we inteacher remarked, that she had better sert them that they may " provoke to love and keep them until she had procured enough to good works" some whose "pure minds" to purchase a large Bible. With childlike simplicity, lifting up the little Bible she held in her hand, she asked, " Does not this contain all that is in a larger one ?"

who had given up attending a Sabbath ty to suggest a few thoughts on the sub-School, on being reproved by her father ject, to the Baptist churches, through the for neglecting to commit to memory her medium of your paper.

THE WORK OF A BISHOP.

graph:-

undivided attention. Speculating and love and to good works." worldly ministers are a reproach to the not give themselves wholly and exclusive- temples " Ichabod ! the glory is depart y to the work of a bishop, when the ed." who professes to watch for souls as one their messengers. that must give account, enter in the grovelling speculations of this fading world? perityof the Baptists in Maine. But this time, and indeed every moment until -Never, never."

A few words to children .-- If you fear-And if you do not repent, he will bring Treasury of that Society the past year. last time. He fixed his eyes on him, and speak another wicked word; because it more than nine years. Thus while we son, and early bring thee to the knowlis offensive to him; and he is very angry withhold, help is arising to Him from ano edge of Jesus." During the succeeding with such; and all swearers and liars ther quarter. But while we commend night, his mind seemed to be much occushall have their part in the lake which them for their zeal, let us not be slothful, pied with the church of which he was a burneth with fire and brimstone.

bad company. A good child would al- And as the present season has been thus they would follow him in a body, to the most as soon go among a parcel of bears far crowned, in an unusual manner, with grave; and requested that Mr. R. would and wolves, as he would among a number the divine goodness, let us cheerfully preach his funeral sermon. I asked him of lying, swearing, quarreling children : give him the " first fruits of all our in- if he would not prefer to live, he said, if because he is afraid they will make him crease." And let us remember that "the it were the will of the Lord, he should as bad as themselves. Children learn a great many wicked things one from ano-

From the Anti-Universalist.

TARDY THE PIRATE IN HEAVEN? Such is the fact if Universalism is true! We cannot say for a certainty that it is not the happy destiny of this ante-sainted We learn that Rev. Mr. Bourne, Eng- hero ; but I ask who can soberly and deliberately believe it? In all such cases, Universalists are not at liberty, like other what will be its condition in an eternal scene? But they must of necessity send all to heaven, however beaven-daring and enormous may be their deeds! Yes, Tardy, that monster of cruelty and crime, who had spent his life to all appearance under the instigation and inspiration of the unmerciful powers of hell! whose hands were still red with the blood of those into whom his murderous dagger had been plunged, and who in the hurry of passion, in the rage of plunder, died with the deepest stains of piracy and murder, adds the climax to his crimes ! This monster is a child of God, and is now happy in his love, by a hasty act of self-destruction !! Yes, with all these head, Universalists must believe in his saintship and salvation! According to their cruel murderer soon united heart and hand in all the harmony and bliss of heaven!

This is sufficient to stagger credulity itself, and we should think that all candid men would begin to doubt the truth of a system which involves them in so much A little girl came voluntarily to her absurdity, and lays such an enormous tax

> The following timely remarks appeared in the Waterville Intelligencer, Maine, of the 6th need to be stirred up to duty in relation to the cause of God among us .- Ed. Sec.

> > From the Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor,-As the time is near when the several associations in this state, are A girl of about twelve years of age, expected to convene, I take the liber-

you make me get questions when you it is important to consider two things- promises of the gospel, were dark and dis- quest, read several appropriate passages before the bar of an enlightened public.

ted himself to this work, thousands this yourself neither pray, nor read, nor ask moment are needed to enlist. The schools a blessing on your food when you take manner to obtain that object. The object of these meetings are purely religious. They are, in connexion When he ascertained that his state was with the glory of God, that members of considered very dangerous, his soul was A sermon recently preached at an ordi- the same religious community may form, in distress-after a sleepless night, spent nation in the western part of the state of and perpetuate christian union, in feeling, in tears and in supplication, the Saviour ap-New-York, and published in the Baptist design, and mode of operation in the con-Register, contains the following para- cerns of religion. That they may "stir soul, "I am thy great salvation." A up each others pure minds by way of re "The work of a bishop requires his membrance," " provoke one another to approached his bed-side-I observed a

To accomplish these objects, let breth-Christian name. Hence the apostle, af- ren divest themselves of all selfishness. ter having exhorted Timothy to the ob- Let them be much in prayer at home and servance of certain duties, observes, on their way thither, that they may pos-"Meditate on these things; give thyself sess a humble and quiet spirit, -may replied, "the Lord has given me strong wholly to them, that thy profiting may ap- enjoy the Divine presence while there, pear unto all." It is impossible for a and "that no root of bitterness springminister to be of the same service to the ing up may trouble them whereby some Many Christian friends called to see him church whose attention is divided between may be defiled." Let ministers come through the day. To one he said, the church and the world; and it is be- prepared to alarm the thoughtless, and inlieved that if churches studied their own struct the ignorant as well as to warm the the way together here, but we shall spend souls' good, and the good of the cause stupid. Let prayer, preaching, singing, an eternity together." In the course of generally, they would to the utmost of and exhortation occupy as much of the the day, I asked him if he felt happy in their ability disengage their ministers time as possible. If, instead of these de- the prospect of leaving the world, "O from the cares and perplexities of the votional exercises, the time should be yes," he replied, with the most perfect world. Churches should do all they can mostly taken up in business, accompani composure and solemnity, and with a for the support of the minister, and the ed with unprofitable debate, the objects of smile, " I have been waiting for several minister should study economy, and put the meeting will not be obtained, people hours for my change to come." To an them to no unnecessary and unreasonable will retire disappointed, our associations aged mother in Israel, who called to see expense; and if any professing to be will lose their savoury influencee, and we him, he reached out his hand as she apcalled of God to preach the gospel, will be compelled to see inscribed upon these proached the bed, and said with a heaven-

nhurch will enable them to do so, but And as these associations are a kind of you." He, then fixed his eyes on her will still give themselves in part to the auxiliary missionary societies, especially with a full expression of delight, and reworld, they should be dismissed as no for domestic missions, let the subject of peated several times, "dear good wolonger worthy to have the oversight of missions be taken into serious considera- man." He then requested one of the the flock of God. What! shall a man tion by the churches before they send Christian friends to pray-at his request

what are we doing as a denomination he finally ceased to breathe, constantly when money is wanting? To be sure we expecting the last struggle to be at hand. are doing something. But what are we I asked him if he had any word to leave ed God, you could not take his holy name doing compared with others? The con- to his aged parents; he said, "Dear aged in vain. I hope there are not many chil- gregational denomination in Maine are parents, it was my desire to see them dren who ever do this; for it is a most supposed to be less in number than the again in the flesh, but the Lord has othshocking think to bear a child swear! Baptist, yet according to the report of erwise determined-I submit." His lit-But such things have been, and I do not their Domestic Missionary Society, late- the boy, about 18 months old, was brought know but some of you do it. God knows. ly published, \$1634 was received into the to him to have him look upon him for the

you into judgement. But if you could Forty three missionaries were employ- raising his hand over him, and lifting up learn to fear the Lord, you would never ed, whose united labours amounted to his eyes, said, "the Lord bless thee my but " be followers of them which through member, -- he said they were a little band, If you feared God, you would avoid faith and patience inherit the promises." but they must cling together, and desired

LINCOLN.

For the Christian Secretary. CONSOLATION IN DEATH.

I am not without the hope, that bould you deem this narrative worthy of publication, it gone, unbelief, my Saviour is near :" at may, under the influence of the Divine Spirit, the close of the last line but one, he be the means of refreshing and encouraging the poor trembling believer, to rely with more confidence on the promises of a faithful and covenant keeping God-while those who have the conqueror's song." Many friends had a conviction that all is not well with them, and called in to see him in the course of the that they are liable every moment to be sum- day-he at length said his strength was so moned into the eternal world, may be excited from the manifestations of Divine Goodness exhibited in this instance, to throw down the

weapons of their rebellion, and enjoy the same his mind on spiritual things as much as he hopes and consolations. The subject of this notice had receiv- said to him, I am writing to your parents, ed a religious education, and when about informing them of your consolation. He 13 years of age, became a hopeful sub- seemed much animated and said, "it will ject of Divine grace. Soon after which, be a great comfort to them." "I shall he made a public profession of his attach- see them soon,"--" to die is the shortest ment to the cause of Christ-as he advan- way to see them after all." To the enced in life, and mingled with its interests quiry whether he still felt peace, he reand solicitudes, possessing the full glow of piled, "yes-yes." The next morning youth. and health, and activity, the world he said to me, "I have always expected and sensible objects, as is often the case, that on leaving the world, I should be left and it is farther evident from the fact that Inoccupied too many of his thoughts-a to darkness and despondency, and it is asdeadness as to spiritual things succeeded; tonishing to me, when I reflect on my unand amidst the apparent prosperity with profitable life, that I should be thus fawhich he was for a season encircled, he voured .-- I did not expect it .-- How good was unhappy. In this situation he remain- the Lord is." At 12 o'clock at night he ed for several years; he felt that he had said, " Now I want to be left alone, to left his first love, and the awful denuncia- examine if I have not been deceived in flagrant and atrocious enormities on his tions of the Divine word seemed to be regard to the great concerns of my soul." pointed against him. At length, the Lord At about 2 o'clock in the morning, he looked upon him in pity; he visited him called his afflicted companion and me to in mercy, by taking from him, in quick his bed-side-he desired us to sit down by succession, his two only children; and al- him-he then said, "It is an awful thing most at the same time, threw a dark shade to be deceived, especially on the very over his pecuniary prospects. These brink of eternity." I want to have you the field in order to repel the "slanders and sudden, and combined, and remarkable repeat to me, what I have expressed to visitations, arrested his thoughts-he saw, you of my exercises for several days past. he acknowledged, he lamented his wan- for my mind is weak, and I cannot call derings: this was about two years previ- them distinctly to my recollection. We ous to his last illness. He now began to then repeated many things which he had be more actively engaged in the sphere said. We also repeated many passages in which he moved, in endeavouring to of scripture, which appeared to be suited promote the cause of the Redeemer; and to his situation. We pointed him to the although he still complained much of faithfulness of Jesus, and the infinite safedarkness of mind, and the want of that ty of those who had fled to Him for recheering and lively evidence of his adop- fuge. After a pause, he said, "I am tion which is so desirable—though still comforted," "My mind is at peace." doubting and anxious respecting his own He then spoke of the compassion of our adoption, he was regular in his attendance Saviour to Peter, and made several striupon the word and ordinances, and active king remarks relative to our Lord's bearin religious duties. In the month of No- ing with the weakness of that disciple. vember last, he was suddenly attacked This was a severe conflict, but during the with a hemorrage of the lungs. During whole of it he discovered nothing like the early part of his sickness, until 14 terror or alarm, but he was very calm, days before his departure, while he felt solemn and impressive. The hymn to and acknowledged the great truths of the which I last alluded, was then read again gospel, and had a desire for the prosperi- to him, and again he repeated with emty of Zion, his views of his personal inter- phasis, "And then, O how pleasant the

ted himself to this work, thousands this yourself neither pray, nor read, nor ask the object of these meetings, and the best couraging—the Bible was his constant of scripture to him, which appeared great.

The ob- companion, and the great concerns of ly to refresh his soul; he then the proper to obtain that object. peared amidst the storm, and said to his short time after this I called upon him-I great alteration in his countenance, and asked him how his mind was: his reply was, "I am happy." I asked him if he had been favoured with any peculiar, or striking manifestation of Divine love; he faith, and enabled me to see clearly that I am his adopted child, and I feel happy." " Dear Brother, we have travelled a litly smile, " have you come too ?" " We !" said he "you see I am going home before I read to him the 103d Psalm; also sev-Much is said of the number and pros- eral hymns and chapters We were at ike to continue here a few days, to make some further arrangements in his temporal affairs; but he added, "I leave that, the Lord knows best." The hymn in Rippon's collection was read to him, which commences with the words "Be

questions, she said, "Father, how can Respecting the meeting of associations, est in the exceeding great and precious conqueror's song." I then, at his re-

seemed much animated, and exclaimed

exhausted that it agitated him to see so

" How good the Lord is, to permit me t depart with so little bodily pain." To be continued.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1897.

"Do thyself no harm, we are all here," The following very appropriate defence a NEANT SPRINKLING, is from the "Religi Intelligencer, of the 28th July, headed INFANT BAPTISM.

"Although we believe Baptism to be a divine ordinance, once delivered to the saints, je we have heretofore, cautiously, and designed. ly, avoided making it a subject of controve sy; preferring, rather, to suffer slander and reproach, even in the house of our friend than to call up any unchristian feelings those with whom we differ. Regardless of the many hard sayings, challenges and denuncia tions, made by our Baptist brethren, in the religi us publications devoted to their inter ests, we have pursued a course, which we thought would best promote the cause of religion generally, and the salvation of soul without regard to any sectarian interests. But while we have been thus engaged, the have been bending all their efforts, to dissemin ate and inculcate their own peculiar sentiments Not content with excluding their own offspring from the church of God, and baptizing members of their own communion by immer sion, they have denounced all who differ from them, as heathen and unbelievers. They appear to attach as much consequence to the ac of being plunged all over, in water, as they do to the ordinance of baptism itself, when them is no command, nor a word of proof in the Bi ble, that any one was ever baptized by immer sion in the days of the Apostles, or the early ages of the Christian church. From the man ner in which accounts of revivals of religion are given, one w uld suppose that water "cleanseth from all sin"—that there was no other test of conversion—no other was logat on Christ—to die unto sin—to be planted into the likeness of his death, but to be buried un-

"The Christian Secretary," a paper "po lished at Hartford, for the Connecticut Bap tist Convention," and by them highly approved and recommended, at their late meeting for its moderation and ability, among a hun dred like sayings, contains the following:

" Hence, its professed advocates being judg es, we are constrained to believe infant bap tism, or unbeliever's baptism, a human invention, originating in the same age, and supported by the same authority, as spells, exercisms, prayer for the dead, the invocation and canonization of the saints, purgatory, relirious festivals, infant communion, &c. and hat is right, so also are these."

"The first Lord's day in the present month, was a very solemn and interesting day in Newton. The first Congregational Church in the town received thirty additional members, fifteen of whom, we understand, had water applied to the face. The Baptists received nineteen additional members, all of whom went down into the water, and were buried with Christ in bap'ism-were planted together in the likeness of his death."

"Nothing but immersion is valid baptism." "We view Pedobaptists in general, unqualified for the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. That this disqualification consists principally in a want of piety, of orthodoxy and baptism."

The above quotations, detached from their connection, are exhibited to prove the correctness of the above charges.

" Although it is a light thing to be judged of men, yet we are sorry to see nine-tenths of the with delight, " And then O how pleasant Christian church anathematised, because they do not understand the scriptures in the same light with their more favoured brethren. We are sorry for the cause of religion to have such unchristian, such pharisaical language published to the world, by those whom we much company, and prevented his fixing love and wish to treat as brethren in Christ, although they may be too pure and holy to acwished. At 10 o'clock in the evening I knowledge us as such.

In the remarks which we have published in preceding numbers, it has been clearly shews, from scripture, that infants were circumcised and admitted into covenant with God. on the faith of parents; and that parents are still under obligations, enforced by the command of God, to dedicate their children to him m baptism. That this was so understood by the Apostles, is evident, from their practice of baptising men and their households, or families, without any directions to exclude infants; fant Baptism was uniformly practised by the Christian Church, without opposition even from the days of the Apostles, till within three or four centuries of the present time."

Here the Editor of the "Intelligencer," whose zeal, to say the least, is full equal to his candour; after telling us how self-denying, kind, and tender hearted he has been; and how solicitous for the progress of truth, in so much, that he has heretofore even failed to vindicate that which he believed to be truth, lest it should give offence, has been driven at last, as he would have us understand, to take reproach," which we have heaped upon his household. But it would seem that he forgot all his good feelings before he closed his first period, and has permitted himself to be led on by passion or prejudice, or both, to say things, which if he has become cool, we think he will not attempt to justify.

As the "Intelligencer" has singled out the 'Secretary," as the principal author of the high-handed wickedness of which he complains, we of course are called upon to reply, and we embrace this opportunity to beg pardon for not doing it more seasonably.

Permit us then to enquire, 1st. Is it true. as asserted by the Intelligencer, that we, as the conductors of the "Secretary," have been bending all our efforts to disseminate, and inculcate our own peculiar sentiments? Or have the Baptist denomination as a body, thus acted, to the total neglect of other parts of "the whole counsel of God?" Let our pages,

tribunal we make our appeal .-- To the next charge we plead guilty, viz. We acknowledge that it is not only in appearance, but we do in fact, attach as much importance to the act of being plunged all over in water, as we do to the ordinance of baptism itself," believing that immersion only is baptism. And lastly, we deny the trut of the assertion, on the authority of the word of God, and the collateral testimony of the most learned and pious men of the Pedobaptist household, both of ancient and modern times, "that there is no command, nor a word of proof in the Bible, that any one was ever baptized by immersion in the days of the Apostles, or the early ages of the Christian Church."

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Again, we challenge this Editor to show us an account of a revival of religion, published by us, or any other paper under the controll Extract of a Letter to the ditor, dated of the Baptist denomination in the United States, which is calculated to give the impres sion, that, we believe that "water," "cleanseth from all sin." That there was no other the Lord is at work by the genial influentest of conversion, no other way to put on ces of his Spirit, in this place. I arrived ed, which indicate, unerringly, the number Christ, to die unto sin, but to be buried under here, August 21st (Tuesday,) the next and names of those who assisted in perpetrawater." And until he shall present such an day commenced visiting from house to account from some of our public journals, we shall consider that he has either maliciously, or unwittingly, uttered a foul scandal on the denomination.

If the Editor of the Intelligencer knows any Lord. thing correctly on the subject, he knows tull well, that Baptists believe that every candidate for baptism, is bound to give evidence that he has been cleansed from sin by the application of the blood of atonement, before he comes to the holy ordinance which recognizes the great doctrine of the death and resurrection of Christ. If this Editor has never thought on this subject, it would be well perhaps for him day three more-and in the evening, one to look at it in the following light: -- Whose more rejoiced in hope; and after preachconduct looks the most like making baptism a ing, twelve came forward and declared beth of this tragedy, had his two assistants saving ordinance? those who defer it until what God had done for their souls. The only, and they were weak, deluded men. But years of understanding, and until the heart is number of hopeful converts is sixteen, and changed by Divine grace? or those who bring their new born infants to the ordinance, before they are capable of giving evidence of faith? Baptists act on the former plan-Pedohaptists on the latter Does not the scripture reply to this spiritual teacher in reference to this particular, "Physician, heal thy-

Again, This writer says he has "clearly shown that parents are still under obligations enforced by the command of God, to dedicate their children to Him in baptism" That we are bound to dedicate all we have to God, is true, but we have read all his numbers, and we have diligently searched the Scriptures, and we have never found this command of there is such a "command," we should be pleased to have it pointed out .-- We have seen this practice in the Church of Rome, and elsewhere, but we have never been able to find a divine command for it.

terms.) is the following, which the writer has placed in italics, as though he intended to be believed on account of the boldness of his assertions, rather than for the validity of his statements.—" Infant Baptism was uniformly ther visit to this country, Both our civil and was, 'I have been a soldier in my country's practised by the Christian Church, without op-religious state, I think, has improved very service and wish to die as a soldier.' He position, even from the days of the Apostles, till much. within three or four centuries of the present delphia, writes-" I have enclosed a check to more injury to you than all I can write or time." We conceive it in vain to reason with any man, who is either so ignorant, or so wicked, as to make assertions like this. If this statement is made under the influence of ig- ward when it is convenient. We are all goporance, this Editor will do well to inform ing on with some elegant improvements on himself; and this he may do by reading Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History-Jones's History of the Waldenses-Ivemy's History of the Baptist's-Crosby's History of the same, &c. &c. &c.

It is important that papers claiming to be religious, and to teach the truth, should do so.-If a tremendous responsibility rests on the ministers of the sanctuary, who preach any other gospel, either as it regards the doctripes or ordinances of Christ, than that which Christ and bis Apostles delivered-if such are to be "accursed at the coming of our Lord," who shall determine how much less responsibility rests on the conductor of a professedly Evangelical publication, who knowingly teaches contrary to the truth as it is in Jesus.

Much more might, and perhaps ought here to be said, but we have done for the present; and hope we may not again have occasion to write a column, to refute a few lines of barefaced assertions, so destitute of foundation as those which have now been considered.

We are always willing to meet plain, candid, and scriptural arguments, and discuss them for mutual edification. In the present case we acknowledge "we have used sharpness," for we think the writer is to " be blamed."-Logical arguments are one thing .-Bold assertion and invective, is quite another thing.

"Consolation in death." The subject of the obituary notice in this paper, under this the obituary notice in this paper, under this in readiness, at reasonable stages upon the head, was well known to us, and the account Ridge Road. From Lewistown, he was conmay be relied on as true.

Have we "denounced all who differ from that Mr. Avery was indeed robbed in the quor and laudanum. He was taken to the priety of resorting to beds for security in manner and form alledged by him in his ad- Fort and lodged in the Magazine, which had thunder storms.—Ib. vertisement. And we hope the perpetrators of this high-handed villainy will be ferreted out, and brought to justice. We have not room now to say more on this subject, so very interesting to Mr. Avery as an individual, and to the public.

#### LATEST AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The papers furnish us with the unexpected intelligence of THE DEATH OF MR. CANNING, which occurred on the 3th of August On his decease, Lord Goderich was appointed by his Majesty's command, to form a new Cabinet, and assurances were given that the government would be conducted on the same principles as heretofore.

Wallingford, Sept. 10th 1827.

"It is with a heart overflowing with gratitude to God, that I inform you that house-found one person under distress for sin-a small circle of Christian friends and youth assembled for prayer, and before the meeting closed, the soul that was design-or rather we mean to say, that those distressed, was enabled to rejoice in the

Appointed a prayer meeting on Friday, when about twenty youths assembled, found a number of them anxious for the salvation of their souls. Preached on the Sabbath, and nearly every evening since, their hands, were seriously embarrassed. and have found my labours blessed at al- They could not advance, and dare not recede; most every meeting.

Last Sabbath morning, one found peace in believing,—during the exercises of the many more are anxiously inquiring what jured. they shall do to be saved. This is such a day, I am told, as never was before wit nessed in this place. Calls to visit and pray with the distressed are frequent.

Pray for us, that the work may continue, and abound.

Yours &c. JOSEPH GLAZIER.

LIBERIA Office of the Colonization Society. Washington, Sept. 4.

General Entelligence.

The following extracts from letters received at this office, from individuals who were Colony, exhibit the spirit of satisfaction, hope about to reveal the secrets of free masonry which he speaks, as eminating from God. If and enterprise which we are informed pervades that when he rose he found a man tied hand

ted June 16th, 1827. observes; I am greatly in hopes to be over next Spring and try to wake up my coloured ring that time masons were devising plans to friends in Virginia. We have a plan in contemplation which if successful, will I think, The last thing which we shall notice in this ensure my making a visit to America, and that heap of inaccuracies, (for we wish to avoid harsh is to purchase a vessel to run constantly from this to America, to bring out our own supplies, emigrants, &c. I hope sir, when such an attempt is made, you will facilitate it all you can. I think you would be pleased with the improvement we have made since you left us, if you were to make ano-

> Mr. Francis Devany, formerly of Philayour order on the Branch Bank of the United say. He three times freed himself from the States, payable in Washington, for ten dol cords with which he was bound, and asked lars, the price of the National Intelligencer, the numbers of which I will thank you to forour farms, and with no less than six elegant mansions principally stone buildings, which no here in so short a time, as since your departure. America, with nice stone or frame buildings, well whitewashed, and can be seen to a considerable distance from sea, and I must say, is as happy a little community as any town you will find of its size in America or Europe.

### From the Rochester Telegraph.

Capt Morgan .- We have for some months abstained from remarking upon this painful subject, waiting the issue of trials that we were well assured must vindicate the material fact which we asserted last January, that WM. MORGAN WAS TAKEN TO FORT NIAGARA, MURDERED AND THROWN INTO THE RIVER! The evidences of this appalling catastrophe are full, convincing and undeniable. We speak advisedly. The trials which were pending at Canandaigua low the trash. What would you think of Jay have prevented the disclosure of facts which or any other distinguished French writers athave been known some time to those who are concerned in the investigation of this most unhappy transaction. So much, bowever, calculated to increase the impat ence of the public, has been developed, and so much anxiety is manifested to learn the fate of Morgan, that we are induced to give a brief relation o what passed, from the time of his departure from Canandaigua, until the termination of his life at Fort Niagara.

Morgan was decoyed, in the manner al ready related, from the jail, and forcibly put into a carriage, which was driven with all expedition to Hanford's tavern, where a relay facilities for passing the captive along to his immediate destination, Fort Niagara. Fresh horses, owned and driven by men who could veyed to the Fort in the manner related by Corydon Fox, the young man who drove, and

been prepared for his reception. In the course of that night he was taken across the river, and remained in charge, by the shore, for an hour and a half, or two hours, until some gentleman in Canada were consulted, and then was remanded to Fort Niagara. concert some measures for his safe keeping or curred, but after a long debate, it was overshould be despatched to Rochester, informing the persons who sent him to Niagara, that they must take the responsibility of disposing of him, and advising that he should be set at liberty. Upon the receipt of this message, a person was despatched to Niagara, but we are ignorant of that person's intention or instructions. If pacific, they were overruled by an individual who seemed, from the beginning, to have resolved to imbrue his hands in September, the miserable man was murdered and thrown into the river.

Facts and circumstances have been combinhowever, called upon to disclose either. I'ime

soon will develope all. Morgan's murder, as we have always be lieved, was the result of accident rather than who took him from Canandaigua, and carried him to the Fort contemplated nothing beyond is confinement, or perhaps transportation. The arrangements for hurrying through the country, were briefly made, and few, if any, concerned as agents, knew what was intendhim, those who found him thrown back upon and at an evil hour, under the influence of a strong delusion, they were left to shed the blood of a brother. It is some consolation, to know that this foul deed was not authorized deliberately, as was at first represented, by eight or nine respectable men. The Mac-

The first conspiracy to remove Morgan from Batavia, only had for its object, the disgrace which attaches to a conviction for larceny. When requitted upon that charge, knowing that it would not do to let the man return to his purpose, with the ability to excite smpathy, by a tale of wrongs and oppressions, Chesebro got him imprisoned on the civil process, merely to give time for them to mature the conspiracy, which progressed and concluded in the manner we have related.

for the folly and madness of ne indidual, not

The editor of the Batavia Advocate states the following testimony to have been delivered, and that one of the members of the masonic fraternity who was with Morgan at

among the earliest emigrants to the African take chare of Morgan, who it was said, was the prosperous company of setlers in Liberia. and foot, and that he then, under the orders The Rev. Lot Carey in a communication da- of several individuals, was carried to the magazine, and discussions took place as to his disposal-that he was kept there 5 days-that duget others into their possession-that he was taken across the river, and when in the boat said, 'Gen:lemen, I am your prisoner, and I hope you will use me kindly'-that a person immediately replied to him, at the same time presenting a pistol at his breast, 'if you make any observation I will blow you through. The object of taking him to Newark, was to put him in charge of the Canadians. He was asked what death he preferred-his answer said this in the presence of twenty masons, and added, 'if you take my life it will be them for a bible, which was refused. A rope was tied round his hands, neck and body, with heavy weights attached, and the unfeeling monsters rowed out, and threw him overboard. The lodge at Lewistown met on the night of the murder, and means were one would have tho't could have been erected devised to carry off other individuals. The names of the persons who plunged Mor-Monrovia looks now like many little towns in gan into the deep, have been given to the grand jury of Ontario."

> Scott's Napolean .- This works obtains fayour no where. The last number of the New Monthly Magazine' contains a severe echo the charges of the French, of inaccuracy in dates, and mistakes with respect to events and persons. We have before us, too an opinion from another source.

### Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"I suppose, like all the rest of the world, von are reading Scott's Napolean-written at the desire of the British Government from materials furnished by the Bourb ns, and corrected by Wellington! and we Americans swallow the trash. What would you think of Jay dition to Scott's being a Scotchman, of course, full of prejudices, he has been dealing in fiction all his life, and, in my opinion, is totally disqualified from stating any historical fact in a plain unvaroished manner. His attack on La Fayette is of a piece with the whole performance.—N. Y. Statesman.

Remarkable effects of lightning .- At Kettering, in England, on the 30th of July last, the house of a Mr. Hughes was struck with of horses was in readiness to receive him. A lightning. Of nine persons, being all in bed, person went ahead of the carriage furnishing not one received an injury. The bedstead of Mr. H. was shivered to atoms, and the curtains set in flames, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. H. wounded or hurt in the slightest degree. not have been ignorant of the enterprise were to the same storm, half a mile distant, a boy having got out of his bed for a drink of water, was killed. In London, the same day, alarmed by a loud clap of thunder, a Mr. Stephen From the best information which can be obtained, we have every reason to believe obtained. To repet more described by the every reason to believe obtained, we have every reason to believe obtained, we have every reason to believe obtained. To repet more described by the every reason to believe obtained, we have every reason to believe obtained.

Murder in Ostego County .- We learn verbally, but through a source that may be relied upon, that a most diabolical murder was committed in the vicinity of Cooperstown, on On the night of the 14th, a number of gentle- ford. The particulars, as related to us, are man assembled at the tavern near the Fort to briefly these. Spafford was a tenant of Kelly, working his farm upon shares, and lived in disposal. One of this number proposed to the same nouse with him .-- Some misunderput him to death and one or two others con- standing existing between them, they had a dispute on Sunday, when K. threatened S. ruled. Other, and numerous projects were that he would shoot him. On Monday evensubmitted, discussed and rejected; one of ing, while Mrs. Kelly was in the room with which was that he should be taken over to S. and his wife, Kelly entered with a gun in Canada and set at liberty. The ultimate de- his hands and approaching S. presented the men of chaste composition and manly cision of the council was, that a message muzzle within three feet of his breast, and thought .-- Its design was to unfold the pedischarged the contents (coarse shot) into his body, when he fell and expired in about three minute. Kelly was arrested, and is now in for progressing in literature; and to

The perpetrator of this crime was a reputable farmer, in easy circumstances, though notorious for his irascible temper, he often giving way to the most extreme bursts of passion and threatening those with whom he was of- thing Europeans; and the ambition of fended with personal violence. What is not a excelling in every department of scholar-Morgan's blood. At any rate on the 17th little singular, and goes to show that public ship. Another obstacle, it was said, was executions do not deter from crime, it is a fact that this unfortunate victim of ungoverned passion so timed a journey to this city as to be present at the execution of Strang, two preferment, we heartily coincide with the weeks ago this day, and yet in a few days he committed an act that will in all probability subject himself to the like penalty .- Alb. Dai. Advertissr.

Little William, Evins, bound to Baltimore, rose on Capt. E. cut his coat and one of his hands, and brought the schr. to anchor about a mile below the narrows. Capt. E. hailed papers. the pettiauger Vice President, Capt. Baty. Capt. B. and his passengers assisted Capt. ed. When the Canadians refused to receive E. to get his vessel under way and bring her up to town .- N. Y. Statesmen.

Vienna, July 28 .- (Extract of a private letter ) Letters from Constantinople announce, that intelligence of the defection of the Pacha of Egypt has reached the Porte. A Tartar has been sent to Redschid Pacha, with despatches, directing the Seraskier to observe any movements which Ibrahim Pacha might ed, by young gentlemen who are just enmake, in consequence of orders which he may have received from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt. They expect at Constantinohair of Morgan's head would have been inple the publication of a Firman which in declaring Mehemet Ali a rebel to the Porte, will set a price upon his head, and command the Vermont, from James iv. 12. "There Pachas in his neighbourhood to make war up-

Greece.-The trials of this ill-fated country appear to be far from having terminated. Accounts received in London from Smyrna to 3d July state, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Patras, receiving the submission of the Northern districts of the Morea. General Church, who had lost all credit with the Greeks, was at Engina, without men or money All the Greek captains in the Acropolis had accused Fabrier to the Government, which was at Poso (Poros.) The governor pretends he was itent. Fort Niagara, went before the Ontario Grand compelled to sign the capitulation at the Jury, and made these important disclosures. mouth of the pistol. It is said Church gave seemed perfectly at home, and the sound-"That he was called upon in the night to orders for the surrender of the Acropolis before he left the continent, and there was a general outcry against him. Troubles had broken out in several Islands-Milo, Naxio, Syra, Santerino. It was said Cochrane had of the Pacha's fleet.

The Russian squadron destined for the Med iterranean under the command of Admiral Sinianen, arrived at Spithead on 8th August, four sail of the line and four frigates would proceed to the Mediterranean, the others were ordered to return to Cronstadt.

Those going are the Azoff 80 (admiral's ship,) Hargood, Ezekiel, and Alexander Newsky, of the line, Helena, Prevornie, Kruzier, and Constantine frigates to sail first wind. The British squadron under Sir T. H. Har-

dy had returned to the Tagus, where they would wait for orders from England.

There are six gentlemen now living who have filled the office of Governor of New-Hampshire, besides his Excellency Benjamin Pierce, the present Governor. There are also living six gentlemen who have filled the office of Governor of Verment.

Fatal Accident .- Elder David Ellis, a resident of Cleveland Township, Ohio, was accidentally killed near the mouth of Grand River on Monday evening the 27th ult. while getting on board the Steam Boat .-- He was 48 years of age, a preacher of the Baptist persuasion, and has left a wife and several small children to mourn his loss .- Ohio paper.

Commencement Week .-- The Appual Commencement of Brown University in this town, always interesting in itself, is critique, in which the writer takes occasion to rendered more so by the anniversaries of the several literary Societies, instituted at different times by the graduates. The anniversary of the Rhode-Island Bible Society likewise adds no small interest to the attractions of this period. These, with the presence of strangers from abroad, including distinguished citizens, the clergy, and literati generally, render it a week in which Industry, in Ipart, suspends her wonted avocations, and gives tempting to write the life of Wellington, or place to other objects .-- It is a week deany other great Englishman-would you ex- voted to literary entertainment and morpect to find it correct and impartial? In ad- al instruction; to the welfare of institu tions designed to enlighten and reform the community; to the enjoyment of social intercourse, and to the reviving of ancient friendships. It were to be wished, indeed, that these objects were more distinctly kept in view by all who attend on these occasions. It were to be wished that clownish Stupidity and genteel Frivolity would not unite their kindred forces to mar the high and noble purposes of "Commencement-day," by making it so far as their influence extends, a day of senseless mirth, fashionable parade, and news-papers printed in Hartford, in the couninsipidity. These evils, it is thought, however, are gradually wearing away

The audiences this year have been very numerous and respectable, and the general aspect of things has creditably

The Oration of Hon. Tristam Burges, before Philermenian Society on Tuesday, was an able performance. His sub. ject was the art of Eloquence; an art which the speaker not only clearly illustrated, but happily exemplified. His se-Monday last, by Levi Kelly upon a Mr. Spaf- lections of specimens of ancient eloquence, were very judicious, and strikingly axhibited the superiority of the sacred writers over the celebrated masters, of Greek and Roman celebrity.

The Oration in the afternoon of the same day, before the United Brothers' Society, by Ira Barton, Esq. was a speciculiar facilities possessed by this country point out some of the particular obstacles in the way of such an advancement. Among these obstacles was justly noticed. our habits of servile imitation of every the universal attention to politics. If by this, was meant the mania for personal speaker. But Political Science we think should make a conspicuous part of our national literature. We are more proud of the writings of the founders of our Last evening, between eight and nine federal Constitution, than we should be o'clock, two of the crew of the schooner of as many Waverly Novels as might bridge the Atlantic. But discussions of this class, we must reserve for our news

Of the performances of the graduating class of the University on Wednesday. we have not room to speak at length; and a comparison of the relative merits of the exhibitants might seem invidious. The exercises on the whole were quite satisfactory; and it was pleasing to observe the general correctness of sentiment with which the public were presenttering into the field of active influence.

In the evening, a Sermon was delivered in the First Baptist Meeting-House by Rev. Mr. Leland, the Lieut. Gov. of is one Lawgiver who is able to save and to destroy." The discussion of this passage involved the right of the Creator to give his law to his creatures-the nature, obligation, sanctions, extent, irrevocable duration of that law: the inexcusableness of tronsgression; and hence the necessity, nature and design of the atonement, as an expedient devised to magnify the law, and yet extend pardon to the pen-

On these sublime topics, the preacher ness of his sentiments was rendered doubly edifying by the unaffected solemnity and pathos of his manner.

Further sketches of the exercises of fled from before Alexandria, on the approach the week may appear in our next .-- R. I. Religious Messenger.

### NOTICE.

The New London Association of Baptist Churches will hold their Annua! Session with the 2d Baptist Church in Montville, at their Meeting House in Chesterfield Society, on the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. At 1 o'clock, on the 27th inst. a Sermon will be delivered, after which three of the brethren chosen by the Church, will be set apart by ordination to the Deacon's office. After which the Church will celebrate the Lord's Supper; -in which celebration the ministering brethren, with the delegated brethren composing the Association, and all visiting brethren, in regular standing, are invited to unite.

Brethren from abroad, on their arrival, are requested to call on Rev. Oliver Wilson, near the Meeting House, who will direct them to places provided for their entertain-

## NOTICE.

T a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 3d day of Sept. A. D. 1827. Present, Oliver Pease, Esq. Judge. Upon the petition of Asahel Morse, and Joseph Hasting, both of Suffield, in the county of Hartford, shewing to this Court, that said Morse is Guardian of Nancy Granger, and said Hasting is Guardian of William Granger, Phebe Granger Abraham Granger, and Hannah Granger, ali of Suffield, within said district, minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate, situ ated in said Suffield, as tenants in common viz. The homestead, or farm where their fath' er, William Grapger, deceased, lately resi ded, containing about sixty acres, with the buildings bounding North and West on high ways, South on Warner's land, and Joseph and William Hasting, and East on Joseph and Jonathan Fuller, and Horace Kendall.—Alsod a wood lot containing about forty-five acres bounding North on James Austin, and Joseph, and John Fuller. South and East on Stephen Remington, and others, and West on Abigal Adams, and Mrs. Remington, valued at about four thousand dollars .- That if said property could be sold without a distribution, and the avails put on interest, with sufficient security, according to law, it would be better for said minors than otherwise: Praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.
It is ordered by this Court, That said Guar-

dians give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the ty of Hartford, three weeks successively; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the fifth day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Certified from Record, OLIVER PEASE, Judge.

Sept. 8, 1827.

### POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary. THE SEASONS SPIRITUALIZED. NO. 2.-SUMMER.

Can Summer no themes to the Muses sup-

Nor open a fund whence reflections to draw Shall Pleiades and Sirius silent roll by, Nor poet, nor soph note their beauties with

While now the bright lamp of Aurora ap-

High beaming in solstitial Cancer to greet With balmy effulgence the North hemis-

And zone of chill Arctus with aestival heat; Do we now reflect that unless in our breast The lamp of the gospel its splendour display, In darkness most gross we're involv'd and oppress'd.

Excluded from light and the regions of day? And while vegetation's fleet growth we behold.

And grasses and esculents fondly we eye; Shall we not examine if grace in the soul With external objects in crescence can vie? As now the celestial rotations returns, Bold Leo to rule on his throne o'er the signs,

Whose empire is only where Aestivus Whose nature both power and mercy com-

bines: Shall we not with candour examine our

heart, To see if the Lion of Judah there sway His life-giving sceptre, his fervour impart, His strength wake our fear, and his mercy al

While far o'er the meadows the mower doth wheel His serpentine course, sweeping all in his

And deals the death blows with his glistening steel,

Nor blossoms, or grasses his pity excite; O must not our mind be impressed with the truth,

That death with his weapon stalks potent around. Nor stays the dire stroke or for manhood or

Promiscuously giving the incurable wound? When fields of their robes of exuberance

Embellish'd with hues so enchantingly gay, Are stript and lamenting their losses ar

Bereft of their charms in one ill-fated day; Must we not remember on beauty nor

To place our affections, since soon they must Or alway the subjects of blasting or stealth May leave us the loss of our idols to wail?

When quick the fair face of the sky is trans-And hurl'd in confusion the vapours are seen,

When driving Euroclydons, thick driving Succeed to mild breezes and heavens serene Do such sudden changes in nature impress

Our minds how our prospects stern fate oft How quick the transition from joy to dis

How soon to prosperity trouble succeeds? When lightnings fly glare thro' the azure

expanse, And rouse the most stupid to fear at the sight, Do flames of conviction and penitence

glance Thro' our stupid hearts, and affect them aright?

While thro' the dark clouds the dread elements roll, And thunder His praises who governs the

spheres; Have we the soft whispers of peace in the

Th' assurance of safety when Jesus appears? As down from the solstice thro' Virgo the With fleetness descending, cuts shorter his

And lingers his circuit nocturnal to run, Withdrawing his influence, blunting his rays

Is not this a lesson to teach us how fast Our life is declining to death's cold embrace How soon the warm Summer of youth wil And shadows of Autumn succeed to their

place? Do such admonitions, so solemn and just, Lead deep to reflection our juvenile mind? And will, when our bodies are laid in the

Our souls a bright summer of happiness find?

EXPOSITION OF MATTHEW, xi. 11

Verily I say unto you, among them that are born of women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding, he that is least in the kingdom of heaven, is greater than he. Matthew, xi. 11.

The following ingenious observations or the above text, concerning the meaning of which there has been much controversy, are from the Christian Spectator for August .-The writer, after giving the opinions of some popular authors, and his reasons against their theories, proceeds as follows:-

We now proceed to evince what seems the only genuine, and the richly excellent meaning of the passage. We shall first give the view, and then attempt its vindication as the only correct one

John the Baptist is here considered in his official character and relative magnificence alone; he is viewed as the herald and harbinger of Messiah, a position of grandeur and a station of eminence which he occupies alone-of which he possesses the sublime and envied monopoly, as one "greater than a prophet;" his personal character, his gifts as a man, his piety as a Christian, his competency as a preacher, are wholly pretermitted and excluded for the time; while his transcendent, and peculiar, and solitary greatness, as related to Messiah, to prophecy and to the church in many ages, is alone respected: now, in this view, he might be ENVIED among his brethren, or OVERRATED and even inolized, by them lime of communicative goodness, would ny, lifted up her voice," (Luke xi. 27,) and others; but, says Christ, TO BE A RE-AL CHRISTIAN, yea, to be "the least" of the whole flock of the Redeemer, to be " the

relative magnificence of John, or of any other dignitary that ever figured among glory of office and of station in the world.

following considerations: -not aware that the whole context. the same view is contained in any extant ever description.

ty; is participation of "the divine nature," and communion with the ever blessed God, through his Son Jesus Christ; is certain destination to glory, and present possession of "eternal life;" is immortality beautified forever !- forever ?-forever ?-forever ?-Great God! what meaneth this!-Thine own glory, and thine alone, is brighter! Thou alone canst comprehend that good unspeakable and unthinkable, which is real-

zed to them that love thee! And what is there for us in creation, infinite magnificence of the Christian?-John might have been officially and relagenuine worshippers of God was greater, practice. better, happier than he? "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but ning of the chapter is, we think, entirely he that doeth the will of God abideth for- in favor of our view. John was at the ever."

tion, is no mean criterion of its claims. his faith in that obscure and painful soli But what is the moral and spiritual tenden- tude, by apparently neglecting to visit him. cy of the view we espouse! Is it not to This, with other trials, was deeply troubexalt vital piety, personal religion, against lous even to this heroic saint. His conall its most formidable enemies and rivals ? stancy seems to have forsaken him, while is it not to make us all think and feel that temptations thickened around him; and " a Christian is the highest style of man?" he even doubted whether or not Jesus Is it not to throw the "vain pomp and was the Messiah! Hence he sends a depglory of the world," and even the allied utation of two disciples to put the quesgrandeur of the church, into concealment, tion directly to the Saviour, and to bring ask, "What evidence do you produce subserviency, and "dim eclipse," be- him a speedy reply. The answer we all hind the surpassing excellence of "the know; and those who have pondered it, "We are conscious to ourselves that we least" of the company

gion ?-Suppose them exalted, prosper the multitudes concerning John, What but it is none to me. If God give a reve ous, and envied, in all the relations of went ve out into the wilderness to see? their awful function-it hints to the ear A reed shaken with the wind?" for such of conscience, how vapid this without be then appeared, in his waving and more durable! to be a Christian, to be weakness as a common man. He then inthe humble ally and similar of the Son of quires it worldly splendour had attracted God, to have a personal interest in the them, if "gorgeous apparel and delicate" promises, and a peaceful consciousness of elegancies had presented the charm? De-"acceptance in the Beloved," how much loying this, he asks, "But what went ye more excellent in itself and valuable to out to see? A prophet? yea, I say unyou, than the wealth of Cardinal Wool to you, and more than a prophet. For sey, the canonized fame of Becket, the this is he of whom it is written. Behold, learning of Erasmus, the splendours of I send my messenger before thy face, Leo X., or even the better greatness " of who shall prepare thy way before thee." John the Baptist"-with nothing more! Then follows the passage, "verily I say Be not dazzled then, be not dizzy with unto you, among them that are born of the trance or the fancy of those things women, there hath not risen a greater which imply no moral excellence, and no than John the Baptist; notwithstanding, exemption from the desolation of "the he that is least in the kingdom of heaven, curse of the law," swollen in its tide with is greater than he. And from the days of the unequalled freshet of "condemna John," &c. tion" from the gospel-the especial condemnation possibly of a self-seeking. worldly minded, pompous hypocrite in robes of official sanctity!

says, envy no man; pine not at your obscurity of sphere; live in the light of vice he was designated to perform, as the God's countenance, and count his favour instrument of general rectification of manto be the supreme good. All official ners, and the index finger of the hand of greatness in the church, is for the sake of God, pointing the inquisitiveness of the pious greatness! is means to an end, nation to their true Messiah; in the conscaffolding to a building, and service to spicuity of prophetic anticipation, (see sanctify. For the sake of the church all Is. xl. 3, and Mal. iv. 5, 6,) and of the other things are made, upheld and provi- church's consequent expectancy, for seven dentially disposed. " For all things are hundred years; and in the necessary mofor your sakes, that the abundant grace nopoly of all this peculiar magnificence; might, through the thanksgiving of many, for, though as a mere prophet he was one redound to the glory of God. Therefore of a numerous class, yet, as "more than let no man glory in men : for all things a prophet," as the morning star of the are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos. or dawn of the perfect dispensation, and the Cephas, [or John the Baptist,] or the harbinger of the rising of "the Sun of world, or life, or death, or things pres- Righteousness with healing in his wings," ent, or things to come; all are yours; he stood alone; his prophetic character and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." was as solitary among prophets, as the

the world, or the church, should the sentiment we advocate, universally prevail? lar before him, and could have none after Answer: a condition of universal benev- him; and if "the Scripture saith not in olence and salvation-or, in short, millen- vain, the spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth nial blessedness! Ambition, jealousy, to envy," well might the Saviour admin-Diotrephean annoyance, "the insolence ister the grand corrective, or rather preof office," feuds, fights, and every evil, ventive sentiment, that to be a Christian is would disappear, and genuine, enduring better than all the exterior glory of Creagoodness and enjoyment would over tion! spread the earth! It would stimulate all the action, and " fill the ambition" of men, which may serve for a concluding illusto be and to appear "great" as Chris- tration, at once of the consistency and the tians. Then moral heroism, the arts and truth of the important view we have taacts of pure philanthropy, the untold sub- ken. "A certain woman of the compabless mankind, and spread the serenity and pronounced a blessing on his mother,

least in the kingdom of heaven," is nobler, knows no forfeiture," that hides no lurk | er blessed are they that hear the word of ced in modern times, notwithstanding the

2. We have one more general consideration to offer, in vindication of our men: more excellent than all the collective view of the passage at the head of this ar ticle . it is the perfect congruity and nat-In support of this view, we submit the ural consent of that view, with the scope of

We have seen that the phrase the kingcommentary or printed work, of whatso- dom of heaven, is the pivot in every view eration of millions, and hundreds of mil-1. Its intrinsic truth, importance, and the general ambiguity of that phrase has and the shrine, and the picture, and the credits it as the right interpretation of be, in other words, as if he had said, a the passage in question or not. To be a genuine worshipper, no matter in what age, is assured preservation and infallible safe- the congruity of the subsequent context— "And from the days of John the Baptist she was the disciple, as well as the mothviolence, and the violent take it by force." There can be no doubt of the meaning of and his excellency consisted in being him should urge a sinner, in a time of revival, this it had still been "good" for him, as for you to repent, and take the kingdom of been born." heaven, or become a Christian.' Now, if such be its meaning in the 12th verse, cal use and expansion. But we can only then such is its meaning in the eleventh; add (and how could we repress?) the reor there is a strange variation of the flections, that a real christian is the charsame phrase in the same continuity of disconceivably equal, or for a moment to be course, and in two proximate verses. advance of thought in the twelfth verse, certained to be such, ought to be treated more-and yet, if he had not been a men, or any man soberly believed the for- greatness, in the world and in the church. Christian, if he had not been himself "in mer, such an one must be proportionately is worthier to be pitied and deprecated, the kingdom of heaven," he could never actuated in the way of the latter; if he than envied and pursued in all the sublunacould in time, that the meanest of the would violently or vehemently put it in grace are incomparable blessings to a na-

The context preceding from the begintime confined by Herod Antipas, in a pris-The moral tendency of any interpretation of Galilee. Jesus seems to have tried have seen also something of its incompar-"Whom God delights in, and in whom he able excellence. After they had depart-Is it not salutary to ministers of reli- had "decreased"-- "began to say unto

The relative and official glory of John is here obviously respected, and not his personal saintship and private character. This glory consisted in his relation and To Christians what does it say? It proximity to Messiah, as the herald of his wondrous way; in the actual moral ser-Again, what would be the condition of priesthood of Melchisedec was of its own order" among priests; he had no simi-

There is a case very parallel to this and the fruitage of universal Eden through according to the strong national feeling of the world. That were "paradise that her Jewish sex. "But he said, yea, rath-

and more to be envied than is my mother, branch of science. considered as such, with whatever relative glory, in human eyes, that circumstance the Demon Sakur; it was called Kouk. may invest her. This sentiment is most bal Jinna. The beauty of this throne appropriate against the dotage at once of has never been sufficiently described : Jewish mothers and of Roman christen- the following are, therefore, the particudom. How infatuated has been the venupon which the meaning turns; while lions of nominal christians, at the name,

The subject is capable of much practiacter which every one should supremely labour to possess and exemplify in the tion, and ought to be cherished and improved to eternal life, by all who enjoy them, -- and finally, that the gospel ought to be propagated among the nations, till the whole world shall become the proper and actual jurisdiction of the kingdom of

NO. 38.

Of the evidence for the Divine authority of the New Testament, arising from mira-

When persons profess to be the mes sengers of a revelation from God, whether in speech or writing, it is natural to for so high a claim?" They may say, are inspired of God to declare his will to ed, Jesus, who had "increased" as John though this satisfies you, it does not satis fv my mind: it may be evidence to you. lation of his will, he will give evidence of this, not only to those whom he commissions to publish it, but to those whom he commands to receive it. This is but reasonable; and its reasonableness christianity acknowledges. Mahomet was able to produce no satis-

> factory external evidence of a divine mis sion His kinsman Ali's reply to him is remarkable. "O prophet, whosoever rises against thee, I will dash out his teeth, tear out his eyes, break his legs, rip up his belly." By such forcible arguments did the religion of the Koran make its way into the world. Had any of the writers of the New Testament spoken thus, an impartial jury would give a verdict instantly against them, and dismiss the cause. But like honest men, conscious of the validity of their mission, they lay before us their credentials; and intreat us to examine them with atten tion. In addition to the proofs arising out of the nature of the truths revealed. and the other considerations which have been noticed, they produce two kinds of evidence fo. our satisfaction; the one exhibiting a display of divine power, the other, a manifestation of divine knowledge and wisdom; or, in other words, MIRA CLES and PROPHECIES. More convincing proofs of God's interfering in an extroardinary manner to seal a commission from himself, it will be difficult to produce -Miracles were confined to the age of those who laid claim to inspiration: they introduced the gospel to mankind; but the evidence of them descends in the form of testimony, from generation to generation. Prophecy, where it has respect to a course of events, increases the evidence from age to age, by the accomplishment of particular predictions.

> These two branches have this in their favor, that they have approved themselves to the general judgment of mankind : for when any person pretended to a divine commission, the usual proof was a miracle, or a prediction. Whatever credit nay be due to the claim, the kind of proof was looked upon to be good. Let us consider the validity of those adduced in fayour of christianity, -and in this chapter take a view of the miracles. - Bogue.

THE THRONE OF KING SOLO. MON.

The following account of a curious piece of mechanism, is taken from a Persian manuscript, entitled 'The History of Jerusalem." It is an account of the throne of King Solomon, and, we think surpasses any piece of mechanism produ- the men.

better, greater, and infinitely more to be ing adversary, and contains no interdicted God, and keep it;" as if he had said, a wonderful inventions and improvements desired, than to possess all the official and tree Christian, even the least, is more blessed. which have lately taken place in every

This famous throne was the work of lars :-

The sides of it were of pure gold; the feet of emerald and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an applicableness to Christians and men of all occasioned all our obscurity and mistake. image, of the "blessed virgin!" To be a ostrich's egg. The throne had seven ranks and ages. That the sentiment is Our view supposes it here to express the Christian, says Christ, to "hear the word steps; on each side were delineated or. true and salutary, will not, we think, be de- state of the Christian, or genuine mem- of God, and keep it," is incomparably chards full of trees, the branches of nied by any Christian, whether he ac- bership in the church of God; and so to "more blessed." But here he leaves the which were composed of precious stones personal character and piety of his mother representing fruit, ripe or unripe; on out of the account; and argues, as in the the tops of the trees were to be seen fig-Christian—is moral excellence; is infin- is greater than all the official grandeur of case of John, only from relative, nominal, ures of beautiful plumaged birds, particite opulence; is permanent, unfading John. Immediately after uttering this recorded greatness; and as in the one clarly the peacock, the etaub, and the bliss; is wisdom, peace, and blessedness; weighty argument, he adds—and shows case the piety of Mary is indubitable, and kurkes. All these birds were hollowed her excellency consisted in the fact that within artificially, so as occasionally to utter a thousand melodious notes, such as until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth er of the Messiah; so in the other, the the ear of mortal has never heard. On piety of John is indubitable and eminent, the first step were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed the phrase in this verse :-- it is as if we self in the kingdom of heaven, -- as without of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent with the consideration, 'this is the time really as for Judas, "that he had never the different colours of purple, violet, green, and red, so as to render the appearance of real ruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his compared to the infinite blessedness, and Besides, there is a natural and practical world.—that a real C ristian, when as- foot upon the first step, all the birds spread forth their wings, and made a flutwhich is suggested by the forceful senti- with the most affectionate consideration tering noise in the air. On his touching tively all that he was, and illimitably ment in that which precedes it. If all and regard,-that all other, and foreign the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third, the whole assembly of demons and fairies and men, repeated the praises of the Dedoubt in eternity, were it possible he thoroughly believed the sentiment, he ry practice of men, that the means of ity. When he arrived at the fourth step voices were heard addressing him in the following manner :-- " Son of David, be thankful for the blessing the Almighty has bestowed upon you." The same was reprated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the throne, birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on the prophet; after which two of the kurkesses, descending, placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the throne, was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which, was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of men, and we cannot doubt it."-But Divid; and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related, that on the approach of wicked persons to this throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to bristle up their feathers, and the assembly also of demons and genii to utter horrid cries; so that for the fear of them no person dared be guilty of talsebood, but confessed their crime .-Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David."-- Pensacola Gazette.

THE WISE SUNDAY SCHOLAR.

" I have learned to there," said a Sunday scholar of 8 years old to one of his class, pointing to John iii. 10; and by the expression of his countenance as he spoke, one would think he was conscious of having merited the commendation of the wise and good. "By attending the Sabbath School, and acquiring the knowledge," said a by-stander, " you are biassing your mind in lavour of the Bible : which bias and prejudice will be hurtful to you, and disqualify you for judging of its truths or inspiration, when you are older." The lad replied, that " if the Scriptures are a fable, he could not know that fact, without a knowledge of them; and if they are indeed the word of God, he certainly could not know them too

Liberality .- At the union prayer meeting in this village, on the 9th inst. a collection was aken up in aid of the Domestic Missionary Society. Among the contributions for that object, was found enclosed in a letter from a Female Friend of Missions," fifty dollars, as "a thank-offering for spirituri mercies."-Homer Obs:

Donations .- The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums during the months of June and July:—Donations, \$1756 03-Contributions towards debt of Society's house, 290-In payment for Bibles, &c. \$5318 25-Total, \$7364 83.

Dr. Franklin observed : " The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses por fine furniture."

REMEDIES -- For the gout, toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience, for the tooth-ache, pluck it out; and for love, mat-

Introduction of side saddles into England .-Richard II. at the early age of sixteen, had married (1382,) the sister of the Emperor Wincenrlaus, whose many virtues acquired for her the appellation of Good Queen Anne; but she is perhaps more celebrated for having introduced the use of side saddles into England, before which time the ladies rode like

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